PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY, BY A. S. CAMP & CO., NO. 16 DEADERICK STREET.

VOL. XXII.

NASHVILLE, TENN. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1861.

NEW SERIES—NO. 1769

Mashville Patriot.

TERMS: Weekly, per annum.

One Weekly for two years, or two Weekles
for one year, in advance.

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Is Published Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

By the purchase of the printing establishment of the Vesas, and recent additions of new materials from the aundries, the Jon Oppics of the Parmor has been made the largest and most complete in the South-West. It is the best kinds. We are prepared to print, in the high est style of the art, plain, in colors, or bronze,

HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES BILLS LADING SHOW CARDS. SHOW BILLS, BALL TICKETS, BILL HEADS. STEAMBOAT WORK. RAILROAD WORK. DRAY TICKETS. DIPLOMAS.

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6 DOZEN Coal Oil Lamps, of various styles, fitted with the celebrated Collins Burner, for sale by teb25-tf RAINS, BROWN & CO. CLARK, GREGORY & CO.,

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DR. R. THOMPSON, No. 59 Cherry Street,

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JOHN RAMAGE, 42 College street. A SAFE AND SPEEDY REMEDY

VELPEAU'S COMPOUND CUBERS AND COPAIVA PHAS, FOR THE CURE OF GONNORRHOEA, GLEET FLUOR ALBUS, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, &c.

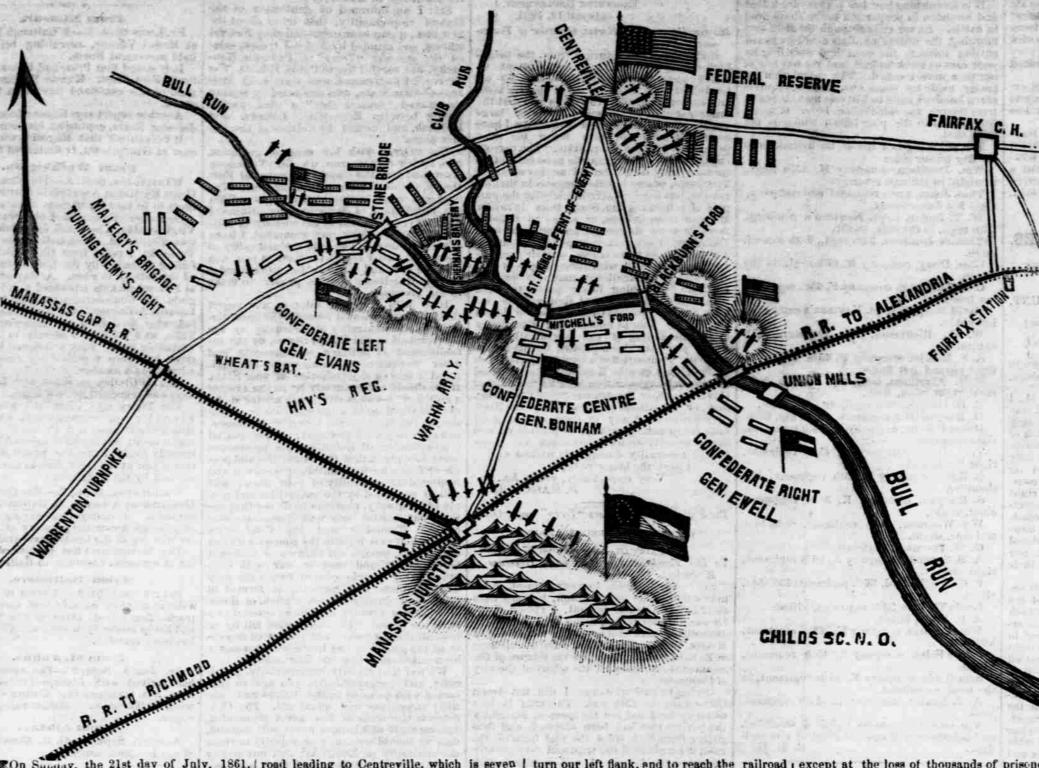
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle,

These Purs are highly recommended by the princ pal physicians of Europe and America. Orders from the trade and others solicited, and rei ance may be placed on having punctual attention from J. W. Fencht wanger, Sole Agent,

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THAT comfortable dwelling, No. 165 South Summers, formerly the residence of Russell Houston

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS PLAIN.



officer in command. He magnanimously in- from five to two miles. sisted, however, that Gen. Beauregard's pre- At 9 o'clock our left under Brigadier Genvious plan should be carried out, and he was erals Evans, Jackson and Gooke, and Col. guided entirely by the judgment and superior Bartow, with the Georgia Brigade, composed fore, Gen. Johnston was nominally in com- motion, and was advancing upon the enemy mand, Beauregard was really the officer and with a force of about 15,000, while the enemy

beyond Bull Run, and nearly opposite the at 11 o'clock. centre of our lines. The battery was intended merely to "beat the bush," and to occupy up their fire upon the wooded hills where they our attention, while he moved a heavy col-umn towards the Stone Bridge, over the 12, Johnston and Beauregard galloped rapid-

deceived by the manauvre. tion, the nearest part of which is about 3½ were receding. Twice the pyramids moved miles. The Stone Bridge is some seven miles to the right, and as often returned. At last, distant, in a North-westerly direction, upon about 2 o'clock, it began to move slowly to which our left wing rested. Mitchel's ford is the left, and thus it continued to move for two directly North, and distant four miles, by the mortal hours. The enemy was seeking to

DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTIONISTS.

of Medical Practice arises from the bad quality of

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Cincinnati, Ohio.

NO. 49 WALNUT STREET,

No. 19 Public Square,

Gen. Johnston had arrived the preceding trom Fairfax Court House, by Centreville, to day with about half of the torce he had de- Stone Bridge, the enemy passed in front of tailed from Winchester, and was the senior our entire line, but at a distance ranging

local knowledge of the latter. While, there- of the 7th and 8th regiments, had been put in himself was advancing upon our left with a At half-past six in the morning the enemy compact column of at least \$0,000 These opened fire from a battery planted on a hill approaching columns encountered each other Meanwhile, the two batteries in front kept

same creek, upon our left. At ten o'clock, ly forward in the direction of Stone Bridge, another battery was pushed forward, and where the ball had now fully opened. opened fire a short distance to the left of the The artillery were the first to open fire, preother, and near the road leading North to cisely at 11 o'clock. By half-past 11, the in-Centreville. This was a battery of rided fantry had engaged and there it was that the guns, and the object of its fire was the same battle began to rage. The dusky columns as that of the other. They fired promiscu- which had thus far marked the approach of ously into the woods and gorges on this, the the two armies, now mingled with great Southern, side of Bull Run, seeking to create clouds of smoke, as it rose from the flashing the impression thereby that our centre would guns below, and the two shot up together be attacked, and thus prevent us from send- like a buge pyramid of red and blue. The ing reinforcements to our left, where the real shock was as tremendous as were the odds attack was to be made. Beauregard was not between the two forces. With what anxious hearts was watched that pyramid of smoke It might not be amiss to say that Bull Run and dust! When it moved to the right, we or creek is North of this place, and runs knew the enemy were giving way; and when nearly due East, curving around the Junc- it moved to the left, we knew that our friends

ers. This was unfortunate for us, as it re- | failed to be executed. Gen. Resurregard at

quired a corresponding extension of our own last ordered up a portion of the forces which lines to prevent his extreme right from outflanking us-a movement on our part which It was late, however, before these reinforce weakened the force of our resistance along ments came up. Only one brigade reached the whole line of battle, which finally extended over a space of two miles. It also render- was led by Gen. E. K. Smith, of Florida, for-ed it the more difficult to bring up reinforce- merly of the United States Army, and was ments, as the further the enemy extended his part of Gen. Johnston's column from Winright, the greater the distance our reserve chester. They should have reached here the forces had to travel to counteract the moveday before, but were prevented by an acci-

and flowed along the entire line with alter- down the railroad from Winchester with the nate fortunes. The enemy's column contin- last of Johnson's brigades, and hearing the ued to stretch away to the left, like a huge firing, immediately quit the train and struck anaconda, seeking to envelope us within its across the country, and, as a gracious formighty folds and crush us to death; and at tune would have it, he encountered the exone time it really looked as if he would treme right of the enemy as he was feeling

the rear, he could not possibly have escaped, by a shell.

ANDREW WIND'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

133 Nassau st., next door to the Nassau Bank, N. Y.

BRADY'S

Publishing House

NEW BOOKS.

THE PATRIOT CRUISER, by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.... 2
THE MANIAC'S SECRET, "
THE MAID OF THE RANCHE, by Dr. J. H. Robinson. 2

Sent free of postage on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY,
No. 126 Nassau street, New York.

On Sanday, the 21st day of July, 1861, road leading to Centreville, which is seven this great battle was fought, and a great victory won by the Confederate troops. Heaven smiled on our arms, and the God of battles. Alexandria and Manassas railroad crosses the smiled on our arms, and the God of battles. To do this, he extended his lines, which he was enabled to do by reason of his great num-

dent on the railroad. They dashed on the This effort to turn our flank was pressed charge with loud shouts and in the most galwith great determination for five long, weary lant style. About the same time, Maj. Elsey hours, during which the tide of battle ebbed (formerly of the Augusta Arsenal)—coming

his way around our flank, and with his brig-The moment he discovered the enemy's order of battle, Gen. Beauregard, it is said, disface. Finding he was about to be out-flanked patched orders to Gen. Ewell, on our ex- himself, the enemy gave way after the second reme right, to move forward and turn his fire. Meanwhile, Beauregard rallied the cenleft or rear. At the same time be ordered fre and dashed into the very thickest of the Generals Jones, Longstreet and Bnoham, occupying the centre of our lines to co-operate boys, with a shout that seemed to shake the in this movement, but not to move until Gen. very earth. The result of this movement Ewell had made the attack. The order to from three distinct points, was to force back

Gen. Ewell unfortunately miscarried. The others were delivered, but as the movements of the centre were to be regulated entirely by those on the tight, nothing was done at all. Had the orders to Gen. Ewell been received and carried out, and our entire force brought upon the field, we should have destroyed the enemy, who began to retreat, first in good order, and finally in much confusion. At this point, the cavalry were ordered upon the pursuit. The retreat now became a perfect rout, and it is reported that the flying legions rushed past Centreville in the direction of Fairfax, as if the earth had been opening stroyed the enemy's army almost literally.— behind them. It was when Gen. Beauregard Attacked in the front, on the flank, and in led the final charge, that his horse was killed

> WALTON FEMALE COLLEGE LOTTERY!

is the Agent for the Nashville Parkior, and the best circulating Journals in the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

He is authorized to receive advertisements for us at our published rates. OF GEORGIA. CHARTERED BY THE STATE IN 1856. W. C. Dawson & Co., Managers, MACON, OR SAVANNAH, GA CANONBURY HOUSE, by G. W. M. Reynolds, price 56

> By this scheme purchasers can select their own numbers, and pay any amount for a ticket they may Extra Class 2, Draws Oct. 3, 1860.

A GENUINE NOVELTY. THE PAPER NECK TIE.

THE ment of this Tie consists not only in its close resemblance either to silk or cotton fabrica, but also in the ease with which it may be adjusted, and its exceeding cheapness. The prices are such that A NEW NECK TIE

MAY BE WORN EVERY DAY, And the wearer not be charged with improvidence in his expenses for neck dress. Buy them and try them CONE BROS., Agents, mar15-tf 34 Union street

MITCHELL'S SILVER OIL. For the Sewing Machine. Price 25 cents per Bottle. THIS is a very Superior Article, and is prepared with a great deal of care and experience, expressly for the Sewing Machine. CONE BROS., Agents, mar15-tf. 34 Union street.

HOWE SEWING MACHINES. Al Greatly Reduced Prices. THESE Machines gather and sew on the Band at the same time; Sew every variety of fabric, and are undoubtedly the best and simplest Machines in the market.

CONE BROS., Agenta.

MACHINE SILK SMALL POX!

FRESH and Reliable Vaccine Matter for sale by WM. J. SMITH, mar19—dtf. Cor. Church and Vine Stre M. C. BRUCE, Auction & Commission Merchant. Corner Cedar and Cherry sts., Nashville, Tenn.

Potteries.

NOVEL SCHEME! Policy Plan Lottery!

o'clock, P. M.

In this Scheme, there are 75 Numbers placed in the Wheel—from I up to 75—and twelve of these Numbers are drawn from the Wheel. If a person selects one Number out of the 75, and that Number is among the Numbers drawn, he gets five times the amount invested. If two selected numbers are drawn, he gets thirty for one; if three selected Numbers are drawn, he gets two hundred for one; if four selected Numbers are drawn, five thousand for one; if five selected Numbers are drawn, five thousand for one; if six selected Numbers are drawn; fifteen thousand to one. REMINERS, if two, or more, selected Numbers are taken, and all those Numbers so selected are not drawn among the Twelve Drawn Numbers, the Ticket is a Blank.

Our Havana Plan Lotteries. DRAW FOUR (4) TIMES A MONTH. And are the most liberal of any Scheme ever offered. For particulars, address, W. C. DAWSON & CO., Managers,

00 ò H 0 OD, 0

CONSTITUTION Confederate States of

ARTICLE I. SECTION 1.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall be ves SECTION 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be compo

members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each State the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal.

2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the are of twenty five years and not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be apporioned among the several States, which may be in-luded within this Confederacy, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined, by ad-ding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of verse. those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves.
The actual enumeration shall be made within three
years after the first meeting of the Congress of the
Confederate States, and within every subsequent term
of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law,
direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand, but each State shall
have at least one Representative, and within such have at least one Representative; and until such con meration shall be made the State of South Carolin shall be entitled to choose six—the State of Goo gin ten—the State of Alabama nine—the State of Fiorish

two—the State of Mississippi seven—the State of Lou-isiana six, and the State of Texas six.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shar issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sele ower of impeachment; except that any judicial of her federal officers resident and acting solely within he limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be con posed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the legislature thereof, at the regular session

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled. onsequence of the first election, they shall be divide a equally as may be into three classes. The seats of ne Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the operation of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the re-cess of the legislature of any State, the executive hereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill 3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have ttained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of Presi-dent of the Confederate States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all im-

peachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall proconfederate states is treed, the timer Justice shall pre-side; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not ex-tend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor or profit ment, trial, judgment and punishment according

. The time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legisl ture thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at loast once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall be on at any time, by law, make or alter such regulation 1. Each House shall be the judge of the election

returns and qualifications of its own members, and i majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do busi majority of each shan constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may detarmine the value of the proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, excels a member. number, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy,

of those present, by entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than tha

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other piace.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be app inted to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such interests and no person holding any office under the Confederate. ime; and no person holding any office under the Con ederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in th

House of Representatives; but the Senate may pro-pose or concur with amendments as on other bills. 2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, hall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the resident of the Confederate States; if he approve, he hall sign it; but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journ-als, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsidals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved; and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated, and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be re-passed by two thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limi-tations prescribed in case of a bill.

The Congress shall have power—
1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States, but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch of industry; and all dupromote or foster any branch or industry. The Congress shall have power-

FOREIGN AN

y the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of loris, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings and 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing pow-ers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any

1. The importation of negroes of the African race, rom my foreign country, other than the slaveholding states or Territories of the United States of America, s hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pas such laws as shall effectually prevent the same:

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the intro uction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not beauging to, this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of habous corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or nvasion, the public safety may require it!

4. No bill of attainder, or ex post facts law, or law lenying or ampairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

6. No cabitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration here-inbefore directed to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles experted rom any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both 7. No preference shall be given by any regulation of

those of another

8. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and exenditures of all public mency shall be published from time to time. 9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of the Departmen, and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investi

gation of ciaims against the Government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish. 10 All bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropria-tion and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such con-tract shall have been made or such service rendered. 11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emoluments, of fice or titles of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an estabument of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise reof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the

press : or the right of the people peaceably to assem-13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the

time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by 15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, support ed by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to

or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when is actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelltyrbe taken for public use, without just compens

joy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an im-partial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his fa-

pressed in the title. I. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or

confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisa; der, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obliga-tion of contracts; or grant any take of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imposts or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for execut-ing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or ex-ports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Con-federate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, ted by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with

foreign nations; and any surplus or revenue, thus de-rived, shall, after making such improvements, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war hi time o peace, enter into of delay. But when any river divides or flows through with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

2. Fach Seate shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Represen-ntives to which the State may be entitled in the Con-

natives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballet for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as Passident, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President. and they shall make distinct lists of all percons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the gevernment of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electers appointed, and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of dent. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two shirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Fice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, ted: and if no person have a majority, then

from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the pur-pose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal offi-cer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offi-ces; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impreschment.

but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the

ments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty, and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor. 4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected. by the Senate shall be re-appointed to the sam iring their ensuing recess. SECTION 3.

. The President shall, from time to time, give to

the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such casures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States. sion all the officers of the Confederate State SECTION 4.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III. SECTION 1,

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such Inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time order and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, re-ceive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arimade under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to outroversies to which the Confederate States shall controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State. inisters, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before meritioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate in us, and under such

peachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be seathment, shall be by jury, and crime shall have seed in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed

consist only indevying war against them, or in ad-hering to their enemies, giving them aid and com-hort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV. SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which

such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fine the imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted.

20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be early pressed in the title. carried into another, shall, in consequence of any inw or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confed-Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States' but no new State shall be formed or erected which the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junc-tion of two or more States, or parts of States, with out the consent of the legislatures of the States, with-out the consent of the legislatures of the States con-cerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new terri-tory, and Congress shall have

tory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all terri-tory belonging to the Confederate States, lying withany agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit the Confederacy. In all such territory, the instituby law province, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institu-tion of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confed-erate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress, and by the territorial government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States, and Territories, shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves, lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States. State that now is or hereafter may become a mem-ber of this Confederacy, a republican form of gov-ernment, and shall protect each of them against in-

vasion; and on application of the legislature (or of the Execution when the legislature is in session) against domestic violence.

SECTION 1. 1. Upon the demand of any three States legally asshall summon a convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States all concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proceed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be preposed by the general convention—they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no State shall, without its

1. The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government
of the Confederate States of America, and all the
laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all
the officers appointed by the same shall remain in
office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abplished.

2. All debts contrated and engagements entered
into before the adoption of this Censtitution shall be
as valid against the Confederate States and

tioned and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of
the Confederate States and of the several States,
shall be bound by eath or affirmation, to support this
Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust
under the Confederate States.

5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several
States,

6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof

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